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Gorbachev Tours Kuybyshev, Meets With People

Moscow TV Coverage

LD072254 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1700 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Report on visit to Kuybyshev by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 7 April; all members of the public participating in recorded conversations are referred to as "unidentified speaker" — from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Video shows motorcade arriving in Revolution Square in Kuybyshev. Gorbachev gets out of the car and is joined by Muravyev, followed by Raisa Gorbacheva. The crowd is seen applauding; Gorbachev is then seen addressing the crowd.]

[Gorbachev] I have wanted to meet the people of Kuybyshev for a long time. Moreover, it is a very ancient region, one which has been from time immemorial. Well, they say that our state formed around the Volga, but today the people of Kuybyshev still represent a powerful region from an industrial, cultural, scientific, and agricultural point of view. Although, I shall be telling your leaders that the time has come for subsidies to end and for us to stop sending you things here; you must produce more for yourselves.

[Muravyev, standing next to Gorbachev] We shall try.

[Gorbachev] That's what I'll tell you [giggles from crowd].

[Muravyev] So, (?by our common efforts), comrades.

[Gorbachev] What is life like for people in Kuybyshev?

[Unidentified speaker] Good.

[Unidentified speaker] No worse than it is for others. [Video shows Gorbachev stepping closer to the crowd]

[Gorbachev] Now, that's the right answer! [laughter in crowd] When they say good, you know, I feel a little mistrustful, when they say that everything is good, that is. It is never true that everything is good, but in principle, probably, one cannot agree with (?the pace). Our country is vast; it is growing, life is improving, cities are being built, villages are being revived, culture is developing, there are more goods. But there is not enough of all this, not enough. And all these things — what has to be done for there to be more of all this, for it all to be in the service of people, for living conditions to be better — all of this was the focus of attention at the congress as you probably noticed. [voices from crowd concur]

[Unidentified speaker] And how do you like our (?city)

[Gorbachev] You know, I still have not seen it. [laughter all around] Evidently, your city is a large one. I have already been told that the population is between 1.2 and 1.3 million.

[Unidentified speaker] Yes, it's already 1.3 million.

[Gorbachev] Of course, that means the economy cannot be simple.

[Unidentified speaker] We'll have to build more housing.

[Gorbachev] Build even more. We discussed this question — that of housing — the other day in the Politburo. There are a number of questions which must be given priority: housing, food, and the quality of goods. These are probably the most ... There are many other problems, too. Urban transport, medicine, health — all these need to be improved. I would say we must start picking up in the social services sphere; it has been lagging behind. Here, in this Kuybyshev of ours, new works capacities are being built, workshops [tsekha] are being expanded; they are developing, but there is a lag. What are workshops without people? Nothing. However, in order for people to live here, settle down, and work actively, you must have housing. That means you must have a service system — in consumer goods, trade, health, and food. Children must be educated. The people must have somewhere to spend their leisure, recover their energy, and get into a good mood.

[Unidentified speaker] Yes, that's right.

[Gorbachev] That is everything that determines a person's attitude, his mood, his productivity, and so on. Questions in the social sphere have today, I would say, grown more acute, more acute. One must be frank. But once we realize this, then this must be taken into account both up there at the top where they do the planning, and here, where the questions of implementing these plans and the assimilation of the funds allocated for development are tackled. One must also work actively in this sphere.

On the one hand, it seems there is a lack of housing and there are problems with health services and urban transport. But when we start to look at how the funds allocated for this are being used, what do we see? They are being used badly. With this sort of need, we find that housing is not being handed over in time, funds are not being fully utilized, kindergartens and hospitals are taking years to be built. Construction is taking a long time here, and that is a matter for you. I hope the people of Kuybyshev, who are able to work and who have already done a lot for the country — huge capacities have been created here on the Volga by Kuybyshev people within the framework of Kuybyshev Oblast — will try to ensure that these capacities really work.

What was all right yesterday is not enough today. Therefore, we must not concentrate on how things were yesterday, but on what must be done today, and especially tomorrow. You know, everybody says, we are in favor of the congress and we support the party's decisions, then they go back to their place of work and continue working in the same old way.

[Unidentified speaker] But Mikhail Sergeyevich, I...

[Gorbachev interrupts] And this is not because they are against it, but because the most difficult thing is readapting ourselves to new methods, to new attitudes to the matter. Without a new attitude and without new responsibility, without new discipline so that one gives one's heart and soul to the common cause — without this (?things won't get going). You must understand that

everyone has to readapt, including the general secretary, down to...

[Unidentified speaker interrupts]...to the rank and file, to each workstation...

[Gorbachev continues]...each worker. Everyone has to readapt. [Video shows brief shot of woman in crowd nodding] And if anyone is thinking: Thank God, we've got through the congress; we can rest now and everything will get back into the old rut...[Gorbachev leaves sentence unfinished]

[Unidentified speaker] That's not the way we're thinking. [Video shows brief close-up shot of Raisa Gorbachev standing behind Gorbachev, followed by shot of people in the crowd]

[Gorbachev] Let that not be the way people think. Already, I think already since the congress the country will not want to live the way it did up to then.

[Unidentified speaker] No!

[Gorbachev] One must go forward and make everything better. And who are we doing this for? For all of us. However, there are some people who are contriving to live beyond their means. We know some and you know some. By the way, we have already discussed this in the Politburo — this is the first time I've given away its secrets...[laughter among crowd] — and soon some laws will be introduced concerning income not obtained from labor. We will bring order. Indeed, even if these are individual points the main thing is that people understand, and understand everything that is happening in the country and everything which [words indistinct].

[Crowd heard shouting: The majority approves! The people support! The people always support and will work as necessary! Thank you!]

[Gorbachev] All the best. [Video shows Gorbachev, followed by shots of crowd applauding]

[Chorus of voices] (?We wish you the same) [applause]

[Unidentified correspondent] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev laid flowers in Revolution Square where one of the country's first monuments to Vladimir Ilyich Lenin was built. [Video shows two soldiers carrying a basket of red flowers and placing it at the monument; they salute and march off. Gorbachev and Muravyev touch the flowers, then stand with their hats removed and bow. The onlookers applaud.]

The Monument of Glory is situated at the highest point of the Volga embankment. Mikhail Sergeyevich laid flowers at the foot of this momument also. [Video shows Gorbachev and Muravyev following soldiers carrying flowers; there is a brief shot of Raisa Gorbacheva further back with her own bouquet. Gorbachev and Muravyev place the flowers at the monument and bow with their hats off, then Raisa Gorbacheva places her bouquet alongside.]

[Gorbachev] The people of Kuybyshev are making a huge contribution, but, nevertheless, I have not come here to praise you. [laughter from crowd and remarks: We understand, we know] [Video shows medium close-ups and close-ups of Gorbachev speaking to unseen people and occasional shots of people in the crowd.]

[Gorbachev] No, you know what has been done is for our common (?cause). It is our foundation upon which we stand firmly and, as they say, we can raise our heads and see where we are going. This should be borne in mind. We in the Central Committee know what the people's mood is like — to change everything for the better. In my view, the congress gave good directions as to what we should be doing — in the economy, in the social sphere, in our political system, in the system of our democracy, in our collectives, and in our familes. Yes, our families. We began to forget about our families in the sense of their significance and the role they play. Everything, comrades, should be set in motion: the economy, the political system, the spiritual system, and the family — all spheres.

You know, it used to be said often, well, strictly speaking, why do we criticize things so much? Why do we say all this? After all, our enemies and anyone else will use it to harm socialism. Nothing of the kind! Thanks to the fact that we got things going so well, both in the party and in the country, in towns, oblasts, and work forces — you know it is not only that our society got going, but the fact that it began to move and thus, to show what it can do — this is being felt everywhere, both in the socialist countries and throughout the world. Our country is huge and when it begins to gather momentum and get under way, when it proposes new policies, domestic ones which are peacelov... which are calcul... which are oriented toward man's interests and peaceloving foreign policies — all this, comrades, produces a huge reaction in the world.

I think the most important thing — we are talking about the congress — is the fact that we have, nevertheless, managed, on the basis of an active participation by all people — the whole of the party — to work out a domestic policy which, if we implement it, will bring the country to new levels in all spheres: in the economy, in the social sphere, in the cultural sphere, in the spiritual sphere, in everything.

And how peace-loving is our policy, the foreign policy line which we elaborated and outlined at the congress. If we implement it consistently, then we will have more and more supporters. Even now, it has met with a huge response and support in the world; now you all read it in the press and it is making itself felt. What has changed is simply the opinion and views of the USSR, as it should. The USSR should set an example. We (?often speak of) the unity of the party and people. If a policy reflects the interests of the people and if the people is behind the party, then, you know, we can move mountains.

We began last year very badly: Industrial growth in the first quarter of last year was practically 2.5 percent. We ended with almost 4 percent. This is what the people can do, you understand. Nothing had changed over that period — no particular capacities, technical lines, or automation were added. No, it was us. There was more order and discipline. A person — his attitude, his understanding — that is the main thing. For, nevertheless, everything remains at a standstill if a person is not interested, if

he does not have the attitude to work at full efficiency. If he does not have that, everything collapses, comrades.

[Correspondent A. Tikhomirov] From the Monument to Glory, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev set off for Kuybyshev metallurgical works. [Video shows Kuybyshev streets lined with people as seen from a car following the official motorcade].

It is the district known as Bezymyanka where many enterprises from Moscow and Leningrad were moved to or evacuated to during the years of the Great Patriotic War. These streets are unusually interesting and rich in important historical events. Many streets are named after renowned revolutionaries and commanders who have left deep marks on the life history of the city. [Video shows new housing blocks]

Now on the right as the car moves along is a new housing estate — Privolzhskiy. This whole estate was completed in the 11th 5-Year Plan and about 60,000 people moved in. If you ask inhabitants of Kuybyshev what the city's main feature is, the first thing they say is the Volga. Of course, the city stands on that great Russian river. The second thing they say is that it is a working country. Well, the geography of the city is such that there is a historical center, but all the rest is working districts. One in three inhabitants of Kuybyshev is a worker. [Video shows motorcade approaching the works; Gorbachev is seen standing in the center of a large crowd and speaking to the people]

This meeting is taking place alongside the entrance to the Kuybyshev Lenin Metallurgical Works — one of the major works of its kind in Europe. One would be hard-pressed to name an industry which does not use the output from this enterprise — sheet aluminium. This enterprise is relatively young if compared to the age of other works of merit in Kuybyshev. It is a fraction over 1/4 of a century old, the Kuybyshev metallurgical works. [Video shows the interior of the works and Gorbachev talking with officials] However, this work is interesting not only because of the unique nature of output but also because of its experience in restructuring its production process. The third stage of reconstruction was carried out on the sheet metal manufacturing facilities in the last 5-year plan. Here in this section technical reequipment has been carried out; two modern high-productivity cold-rolling mills — a 1800 and 2300 — have been brought into use. The figures denote the width of the metal sheet. The Kuybyshev metallurgy workers had every right to proudly show off this new equipment today, for here, in conditions of continuing production — please note that — the works' capacity has been increased by 2.3 fold and that is due to rise to a threefold increase in the near future. In other words, through reconstruction enough funds have been saved to build another large works. [Video shows the official party walking through the works and entering a control room. Gorbachev puts on glasses as a team leader explains the control panel; other officials group around them]

This is the conversation taking place at the 1800 rolling mill control room:

[Gorbachev] Hello, commanders. What are you commanding here?

[Unidentified team leader] Aluminum sheet measuring [words indistinct]. Here is the thickness tolerance. The sheet must have a thickness tolerance of plus or minus about 5 microns in thickness.

[Unidentified speaker] (?Those of average) sizes.

[Gorbachev] And what (?communications) do you have from the central control room?

[Team leader] Here we have communications with each section, with each [word indistinct]. In other words, I give the instruction to start up or whatever. So, if anything goes wrong ...

[Gorbachev interrupts] And they can see what is going on there?

[Team leader] Of course, it must be so. The operator on that stand also has the same panel. Each (?stand) has its (?thickness), its (?standard thickness).

[Gorbachev] And can you switch off [word indistinct] from here?

[Team leader] Of course. I am in control of the rolling process.

[Indistinct question from Gorbachev]

[Team leader] Our production plan for a shift is 250 metric tons, but we can turn out up to 500 metric tons or more.

[Gorbachev] How did you do for the first quarter, from the point of view of...Were there any complaints about quality, infringements, technology? Did you fulfill [words indistinct]

[Team leader] We adopted pledges for the 27th congress that our shift would complete its schedule 2 days early. In fact, we were a bit further ahead, by some 100 metric tons. We produced 600 metric tons. Our shift is now ahead of its yearly plan at the beginning of 1986 by 1,300 metric tons.

[Gorbachev] The shift?

[Team leader] Yes, the shift. As for quality, the quality we supply generally satisfies the customers for whom...

[Gorbachev, interrupting] Let us put the question this way: Any complaints from customers?

[Team leader] We have had complaints about the quality of the hot rolling mill. The billets are of very poor quality. [Gorbachev and others repeat the phrase "hot rolling mill"] We can provide quality to world standards on this mill only if the billets are better.

[Gorbachev] How many people on a shift?

[Team leader] We have 22 people per shift. We use the team contract method.

[Gorbachev] Now long have you been using the team contract method?

[Team leader] About 3 or 4 years.

[Gorbachev] Have you had occasion to persuade each other?

[Team leader] No, we haven't. They even try to train themselves, that is they go into it thoroughly, try to work and learn on this mill. [Video shows the operating areas with camera turning up to bridge area overhead with Gorbachev and other viewing the work; scenes of metal rolling process]

[Tikhomirov] Team leader Voytsovshchikov of Aleksandr Obedin's Komsomol youth team is a party group organizer. He's young, but in the shop he is considered the most valuable specialist. Indeed, in a very short time he and the members of his team succeeded in mastering the most complex electronic equipment on the new mill. I would like to emphasize, incidentally, that aircraft and even space apparatus are lined with metal from this works.

[Announcer] During his visit to the works, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was accompanied by Comrade Muravyev, first secretary of the party obkom. Explanations were provided by Comrade Aladinko, a works director, and leading specialists at the enterprise.

Further Reportage

LD071938 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1700 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] On 7 April Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Kuybyshev. He was seen off at the airport by members of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Zaykov, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, and Shevardnadze, and other comrades. At Kuybyshev airport Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was met by Comrade Muravyev, first secretary of the oblast committee of the CPSU, by members of the bureau of the Kuybyshev Obkom, and by leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee laid flowers at the monument to Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. Then flowers were laid at the Monument of Glory over the Volga, the symbol of the valor in work and at war of the city's working people.

From the first moments of his arrival, he held businesslike and frank conversations with the working people. They began on one of the main thoroughfares, Kuybyshev street. I have long wanted to meet the people of Kuybyshev, said Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. You live in a truly Russian part of the country; it was around the Volga that the Russian state grew up. Today the oblast is a mighty area from the point of view of industry, culture, science, and agriculture. Our country is a huge one. Life is getting better. We are building big cities and villages and reconstructing enterprises. Culture is developing. We are producing more goods. There are, however, not yet enough of them. What has to be done so that there is more of everything, so it all serves man better, and so conditions of life get better? That was what was at the center of attention in the work of the congress, and it was a frank discussion also.

A few days ago we discussed the question of housing at the Politburo. I can tell you that there are some problems we have to solve now before anything else: housing, food, and the quality of goods. Of course, there are many other problems also — urban transport, health care. The point is that we have to pull up the entire social sphere; it has fallen behind. Here in Kuybyshev, for example, there has been a noticeable increase in heavy industry. We are building new capacities, factories, and workshops, but we do not achieve the desired result. That is because we forget that new factories and workshops, without profound concern for man, are a nonstarter [mertvoye delo].

In order for a person to work successfully, a system of consumer and domestic services, trade, and health care is necessary; good schools and places of leisure, in order to gather strength before the new working day, are necessary. All this, continued Comrade Gorbachev, determines a person's mood and his attitude toward the matter at hand — in short, productivity of public-sector labor as a whole. It must be said openly that questions of the social sphere have today become more acute and have to a certain extent acquired a determining nature. Solving these questions needs to be done both where the planning takes place and here, where questions of realizing our plans and assimilating funds are solved. It is also necessary to act energetically here. On the one hand, it seems there is a shortage of housing and problems in health care and city transport. When we begin to examine how the funds allocated for this are being assimilated, however, it turns out that this is being done badly. In the face of such a need, housing is not being brought into service on time, funds are not being fully assimilated, and hospitals and kindergartens take years to build.

You, as I have been told, also have cases of construction taking a long time [dolgostroy]. That means it is necessary to look into the specific reasons on the spot. There can be no indifference to the pressing questions of improving the social sphere, noted Comrade Gorbachev.

I am glad of the opportunity, he continued, during this first of my trips since the congress, to discuss urgent matters. I hope the people of Kuybyshev, who are able to do shock work and have already done much for the country — developing enormous capacities on the Volga — will do everything to see that these capacities should do real work. I would also request that you pass on our conversations to all comrades. I would like to say this to everyone, but you cannot get the whole city together; it has to live and work. I would, however, like to convey these words to all people of Kuybyshev on behalf of the Central Committee of the party. We are putting our hopes on you.

Today, Comrade Gorbachev stressed, both discipline, order, quality, and organization should be better. Technology should be improved and modernized. A broad path to all this should be opened up. All that was good yesterday is already insufficient today. We will be guided by what needs to be done today and, especially, tomorrow.

The main thing is that our plans, which we have thought through well, must be reinforced with just as good joint work. Thus, everything we will have tomorrow, and in several years time, must be made today. As for restructuring, everyone has to

reorganize themselves. You have probably felt that we in the Central Committee are working in a new way, reorganizing ourselves, and in a sufficiently critical way. This was said at the congress openly and directly. Everyone must reorganize themselves, comrades, because we have become a little feeble; we have neglected discipline, exactingness, and conscientiousness. Some people have forgotten that good conscience is needed at work among comrades and within the family circle. We have to live by our conscience, that is our Soviet morality.

My conversation with you, the CPSU Central Committee's general secretary continued, is serious work of mine. We are relying on all of you. Our country is vast, we have many resources, people are well educated, and our science is among the world's best. Comrades, we must rouse ourselves, and a spur to this was provided at the congress.

At the Glory Monument there was a conversation with veterans of the party and labor, honored inhabitants of the town of Kuybyshev, and representatives of young people. We, said Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, on the eve of the congress began, and at the congress consolidated, the open discussion of everything — supporting everything good, rendering what is due to all who work honestly, and speaking openly of those who want to stand to one side or shift from one foot to the other. People sometimes say to us, why is it that we castigate ourselves and criticize so? I think there is nothing terrible in that. Because we have started doing things this way, in the party, in the country, in the towns and oblasts, and in the labor collectives, you know, but advancement has come in more than just our society; our advancement has made itself felt everywhere, in the socialist countries and worldwide. Our country is vast. When it gathers pace, when it extends itself, when it proffers a new domestic policy aimed at the interests of the individual and a foreign policy aimed at the preservation of peace — all this gives rise to immense reactions on our planet, Comrade Gorbachev said.

The main thing today, comrades, if we are to put it bluntly, without self-glorification and without getting carried away, is that we have succeeded on the basis of active participation by all the people and the whole party in elaborating a policy which, if we implement it, will bring the country to new levels in all spheres and will be supported worldwide. This is how it should be. The Soviet Union should set an example in everything. For this to be so, all of us must work well. We can be pleased that people have responded from the heart to this appeal of the party. The people's support lends inspiration to the party's plans. If the party policy reflects people's interests, if the people follow the party, then we can move mountains, Comrade Gorbachev stressed.

A meeting in the workshops of the Vladimir Ilyich Lenin Metallurgical Works lasted about 2 hours. A crane operator, Belova; a delegate to the 27th Congress of the CPSU, Yashin; a rolling mill operator, Samarkina; a cutter; and others said that the entire collective takes the congress' decisions as a specific working program. It is implemented in the plan for raising the enterprise to a qualitative new level, to a reconstruction that has already entered its fourth stage. With the help of the party organization and the entire working collective, many new and bold solutions have been found and many of them are being implemented without the production being stopped. They will help to cut sharply the time needed for the reconstruction, to make do without time-consuming and expensive work, and to tie firmly together as a single package the expansion of production capacities, growth of labor productivity, and the increase of output's quality.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev goes upstairs to the control room of a cold rolling mill. A conversation with the team leader, Comrade Obedin:

Comrade Gorbachev: What are the results for the first quarter here? Have you any comments? What is the mood like?

Comrade Obedin: Our pledge in honor of the congress was to do our work 2 days ahead of schedule, and we have done this. We have given a little more, by 100 tons. Now a shift exceeds the schedule for the year by 1,300 tons.

Comrade Gorbachev: Do you have any comments on quality, as consumers?

Comrade Obedin: Yes, there are comments on the hot rolling mill. Very bad blanks come from there. We can achieve world standard quality if the blanks get better.

Comrade Gorbachev: You say world standard. What do you mean?

Comrade Obedin: Comrades have been abroad, studied the experiences and, naturally, compared.

Comrade Gorbachev: How many people work in one shift here?

Comrade Obedin: Three teams per shift. We have team contracting here. I am a team leader.

Comrade Gorbachev: Is there a team council?

Comrade Obedin: Of course.

Comrade Gorbachev: Satisfied?

Comrade Obedin: Yes, very much. People have pulled themselves together, so now we do not have to persuade each other. We have complex equipment. The boys are interested in it. They try to learn, penetrating more into matters for themselves. It is interesting to work in this mill.

Comrade Gorbachev: Tell me, Aleksandr, what do workers say about the 27th Congress? Tell me how it is.

Comrade Obedin: Workers understand that all is done for them and they in their turn want to reply in the same way.

Comrade Gorbachev: Well, this is very important.

Departing from the works Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev thanked the collective for the warm, cordial meeting. I am very pleased, he said, that I visited you. It is a good works. I am also pleased that you think about how to make it better all the time.

'Information Report' Published on AUCCTU Plenum
PM071532 Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Apr 86 p 1

["Information Report on AUCCTU Plenum" — TRUD headline]

[Text] The 10th AUCCTU Plenum was held in Moscow yesterday.

The plenum examined the question "On Trade Unions' Tasks Arising out of the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress."

The report was delivered by AUCCTU chairman S.A. Shalayev.

Contributions were made to the discussion of the report by V.A. Sologub, chairman of the Ukrainian Republic Council of Trade Unions; A.D. Khamrakulov, chairman of the trade union committee at the "Yuganskneftegas" production association in Tyumen Oblast; M.B. Ryzhikov, chairman of the Agricultural Workers Union Central Committee; D.Ye. Anisimov, team leader in the "Tyndatransstroy" Trust No 573 construction and installation train; V.N. Ksintaris, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gossnab; L.V. Petrov, chairman of the Moscow City Council of Trade Unions; D.M. Rostovtsev, rector of the Leningrad ship-building institute; Hero of Socialist Labor S.N. Zaichenko, leader of a multiskilled team at the Kremenchug motor vehicle plant named for the 50th anniversary of the Soviet Ukraine in Poltava Oblast; N.O. Yuganson, chairman of the Estonian Republic Council of Trade Unions; USSR People's Physician Ye.U. Lukashevich, head of a department at the No 6 teaching hospital in Minsk; M.V. Kuleshov, chairman of the Timber, Paper, and Wood-Processing Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee; A. Zhamaldinova, sewing machine operator at the Frunze "40 Let Oktyabrya" sewn goods factory; O.S. Nikityuk, chairman of the Krasnodar Kray Council of Trade Unions; and M.I. Pakholkina, livestock unit chief at the "Luch Revolyutsii" Kolkhoz in Uritskiy Rayon, Orel Oblast.

The AUCCTU plenum noted with profound satisfaction that the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress met with the warm approval of working people and the entire Soviet people. The congress documents are being studied and extensively discussed in trade union organizations and in all labor collectives. Everywhere a great deal of creative work is being organized in order to achieve a qualitatively new state for our society.

Expressing the opinion of millions of working people who are trade union members, the AUCCTU plenum participants ardently backed the decisions of the 27th party congress and the provisions and conclusions set out in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report and pledged to follow them undeviatingly and to implement them.

In its resolution the plenum made it incumbent on trade union councils and committees to do extensive work to explain the congress decisions to every trade union member and every soviet person, to consolidate in every labor collective the lofty moral and practical tone set by the congress and the atmosphere of party principledness, exactingness, and Bolshevik truth generated by it, and to mobilize all working people to implement the plans set by the party.

The plenum considered some organizational matters. In connection with her election as CPSU Central Committee secretary A.P. Biryukova was relieved of the post of AUCCTU deputy chairman. In connection with his appointment as chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems I.I. Gladkiy was relieved of the post of AUCCTU secretary. The plenum relieved S.V. Kozlov of the post of AUCCTU secretary and member of the AUCCTU Presidium in connection with his retirement. It was decided to relieve N.M. Makhmudova of the post of member of the AUCCTU Presidium in connection with her retirement.

The plenum elected AUCCTU member V.G. Lomonosov deputy chairman of the AUCCTU and member of the AUCCTU Presidium. The plenum elected AUCCTU Presidium member K. Turysov as AUCCTU secretary. M.B. Ryzhikov, member of the AUCCTU Presidium and chairman of the Agricultural Workers Union Central Committee, was elected secretary of the AUCCTU.

A.P. Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ye.Z. Razumov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department; senior personnel of the CPSU Central Committee, and leaders of ministries and departments participated in the plenum work.

Committee Head Appointed for Computer Technology
LD071933 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 7 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Nikolay Vasilyevich Gorshkov chairman of the USSR State Committee for Computer Technology and Information Science.

Commission Examines Recycling, Water Quality Work
PM071456 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Concern for Nature"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Environmental Protection and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources was held 27 March.

The commission examined the question of the measures envisaged by the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry for expanding the use for construction materials production of industrial waste products created in sectors concerned with the extraction and processing of mineral raw materials. In this regard, the commission noted that the resources policy being implemented by the ministry still does not satisfy party and government demands on the fundamental improvement of the use of secondary resources.

The commission drew the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry's attention to the serious underrating of questions connected with reorienting the sector toward the radi-

cal expansion of the use of solid industrial waste products for construction materials production and instructed that ministry to review the all-union intersectoral mineral raw materials extraction and consumption balance for the production of construction materials in 1986-1990.

There was an examination of the question on the observance of nature conservation legislation at enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification in the Bratsk region. As a result of measures adopted at those enterprises in 1984-1985, there has been a substantial reduction in the discharge of pollutants into the environment. However, the ecological situation in the region remains difficult. The greatest backlog is in the implementation by the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry of the necessary environmental protection measures at the "Bratskiy Lesopromyshlennyy Kompleks" production association.

The commission instructed the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification to ensure a further reduction in the discharge of pollutants into the environment by enterprises under their jurisdiction in the Bratsk region and established the strict monitoring of the fulfillment of that decision.

There was an examination of the question of the status of work done to prevent reservoirs from being overgrown with algae, which have an adverse effect on water quality, and other harmful consequences of the eutrophication of bodies of water. The commission instructed the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, and the USSR State Committee for Forestry, in conjunction with other interested USSR Ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers, to formulate and implement additional measures to reduce the amount of organic and biogenic substances in reservoirs.

The commission session was conducted by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Afanasyev Comments on Responsibilities of Press

PM071545 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 3 Apr 86 p 4

[Pilar Bonet report: "*PRAVDA* Editor Analyzes 'Gorbachev Era' in Interview"]

[Text] Moscow — The controlled criticism that Mikhail Gorbachev is stimulating in the USSR has ceased to be directed toward past leaders without having directly named the top leaders, including Leonid Brezhnev. From now on, it will center on "anything hindering the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress resolutions," according to Viktor Afanasyev, editor of *PRAVDA* (circulation 11.5 million), the CPSU Central Committee's daily organ.

In his Moscow office, Viktor Afanasyev, 64, a Central Committee member since 1976, has a direct telephone line linking him to Gorbachev. He uses it, he said, when Central Committee members responsible for press affairs — the Propaganda Section headed by Aleksandr Yakovlev or, rather higher up, Politburo ideology chief Yegor Ligachev — are unable to settle the matter in hand. "Whereas, previously we used to criticize the past more in order to put the blame on someone, now we have nobody to blame. We crossed a dividing line at the congress. Now its decisions must be implemented. This is our principal task," the *PRAVDA* editor said.

Afanasyev, who appeared tired, was called to order by Ligachev, from the platform of the 27th congress over an article published in February, based on readers' letters and attacking "deliquent Communists." The article, headed "Purification," criticized those seeking party membership in the hope of possible privileges. Some even went as far as to propose periodic purges within the CPSU.

Purges were rejected and privileges confined to trade union facilities. Afanasyev now believes that what was said in the article — "10 of the strongest letters" — remains valid. But, he says, "it was expressed in an infelicitous manner. There was an unjustified generalization and it said that the entire apparatus was bureaucratized. Whereas, in fact, this concerns an intermediate sector between the workers and the Central Committee."

At a recent meeting of the principal Soviet media chiefs, Gorbachev called for a continuation of the criticism and greater lucidity of reporting launched by the April 1985 Central Committee Plenum — now an obligatory official reference point in indicating the change of style. According to Afanasyev, Gorbachev agreed that the *PRAVDA* article embodied "an unjustified generalization and an ambiguity in its formulation." "Under no circumstances," he claimed, "will we cease the criticism, which will become sharper and more thorough." "Implementing the congress decisions," centered on accelerating economic growth, Afanasyev said, now constitutes "a serious struggle," since "there are people who are waiting to see how things turn out, and some people do not want changes, which is why they are leaving and will continue to leave."

One of the things that the Soviet press owes to the "April plenum" is the publication of the Politburo's regular communiques. Some Central Committee debates and dismissals of republican leaders are also reported, Afanasyev said. "Even space has become more open," he added, with reference to the preannouncement of the latest Soviet manned spaceflight. "We have been told directly that there is no aspect of the USSR that is exempt from criticism."

"I Myself Decide"

"I myself decide what can or cannot be published in *PRAVDA*. I also have advisers and an editorial board." During the 4 hours he spent with editors on 14 March, Gorbachev "said once again that our duty as editorial heads is to shoulder more responsibilities." Gorbachev spoke out in favor of the reproduction of colloquial language as it stands, out of respect for the speaker's style — "including stammering," Afanasyev said. The

strengthening of the family was another point raised by the leader with press chiefs.

The ceiling on personal criticism in the USSR has reached the level of low-ranking or provincial leaders. With regard to the nonmention of the names of Brezhnev and other major leaders, Afanasyev said that "there are purely political and ethical reasons. Brezhnev was chief of state. He does not need to be named. When one talks about errors in the economy one is obviously talking about Brezhnev and his circle. Brezhnev was not the only one to blame. We have a collective leadership and it would not be fair to name Brezhnev alone."

Comparison of PRAVDA Report on Politburo Session

Moscow *PRAVDA* in Russian on 5 April carries in its First Edition on page 1 an unattributed report on the Politburo session held on 3 April. The *PRAVDA* report has been compared with the Moscow TASS in English version published in the 4 April Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT*, page R 1, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line one reads in *PRAVDA*: [Text] At its meeting 3 April the CPSU Central Committee Politburo endorsed the slogans (adding "3 April" and picking up paragraph four, line one. *PRAVDA* transposes the remainder of the first three paragraphs to the end of the report.)

Paragraph five, line seven reads in *PRAVDA*: the working people. The task of strictly fulfilling the plans for housing construction and repair and the complete assimilation of the capital investment, enterprise funds, local potential, and resources allocated for this purpose was stressed. Attention was drawn to the need to make more rational use of the existing housing stock, to establish the strictest procedure for housing demolition, and to establish control over the settlement use made of the housing area thereby released.

The political bureau (adding passage)

Paragraph six, line two reads in *PRAVDA*: for the introduction and utilization of the results (changing wording)

The last paragraph, last line reads in *PRAVDA*: of these innovations.

The politburo approved the results (picking up the first paragraph, line one through the end of paragraph three)

RSFSR Leading Bodies Discuss Congress Decisions

PM041417 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Mar 86 Single Edition pp 1-2

[TASS report: "At the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the RSFSR Council of Ministers was held 29 March with the participation of chairmen of autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms. The question of the tasks of RSFSR soviet and economic organs stemming from the 27th CPSU Congress decisions was discussed at the session. The report was delivered by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

The 27th CPSU Congress, the report pointed out, was an historic event in the life of the party and the whole of Soviet society, profoundly consonant with the times and with the needs of the objective situation which has taken shape in the country and in the international arena. It armed the party with modern strategy and tactics of struggle and with theoretical and political guidelines of tremendous creative force.

RSFSR working people, like all Soviet people, unanimously support the CPSU Central Committee's political course and practical activity and are full of determination to make their contribution to the practical realization of the tasks set by the congress.

During the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan the RSFSR advanced in all directions of economic building. At the same time, the 5-year plan targets were not fulfilled with regard to a number of indicators. The average annual rates of increase for national income were lower than planned. The republic's industry failed to ensure the fulfillment of the output sales plan with regard to pledges on deliveries. The scientific and technical level of production in a number of sectors of the republic's economy does not correspond to modern demands. Many enterprises produce low-quality products and do not show proper concern for extending and updating the range of consumer goods. In agriculture the planned indicators for grain purchases have not been reached and production of livestock products is increasing only slowly. There are many unsolved problems in transportation. The needs of the national economy and the population for transport operations are not being satisfied in full. Construction remains a bottleneck. The targets for commissioning many production capacities and housing, municipal, and sociocultural projects are constantly not fulfilled.

These and other shortcomings were the subject of acute and principled criticism in the report and the speeches. Measures were defined to eliminate them and ways outlined to realize the great tasks of accelerating the republic's socioeconomic development and ensuring a fundamental breakthrough in raising social production efficiency in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The RSFSR must increase its contribution to strengthening the country's unified national economic complex. The average annual rates of increase for industrial output are to be increased by almost one-third and for agricultural output by 200 percent. It is necessary to further improve the distribution of production forces, ensure the regions' comprehensive economic and social development, increase the production potential, and open up the natural resources of Siberia and the Far East.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the RSFSR Council of Ministers instructed soviet and economic organs to adopt the 27th CPSU Congress decisions for unswerving guidance and execution, basing all their economic activity on them.

RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic supreme soviet presidiums and councils of ministers, local soviets, and their executive and administrative organs are obliged to ensure active work on the practical realization of the 27th party congress guidelines and the propositions, conclusions, and tasks set forth in the 27th party congress resolution, the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the congress, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000. Efforts are to be concentrated on substantially enhancing production efficiency and output quality on the basis of the cardinal acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the broad introduction of new generations of equipment and fundamentally new technologies ensuring the highest labor productivity. Special attention is to be devoted to the profound technical modernization of the national economy.

The report and the speeches pointed out that it is now important to restructure thinking, to ensure that soviet and economic cadres and the broad masses of the working people clearly understand the new tasks and the need for a creative approach to solving them, and to ensure the enhanced effectiveness of economic methods of leadership and the improvement of the economic mechanism and organizational structures of management in all sectors of the national economy. Emphasis was placed on the need to broaden the independence of enterprises and associations, to increase their responsibility for achieving the highest end results on the basis of introducing genuine autonomous financing, paying one's way, and self-financing, to make wide use of stable economic normatives, and to deepen socialist self-management in production with a view to creating an integral, efficient, and flexible management system.

It is necessary to resolutely improve the work style and methods; eradicate red tape, departmentalism, and parochialism; strengthen organization, discipline, and order; and create conditions for the development of working people's creative initiative and activeness and the consistent assertion in every labor collective of the atmosphere of party principledness, criticism, and self-criticism created by the congress.

It is necessary to step up exactingness toward cadres, enhance their responsibility for the assigned task, strive for high efficiency and quality in the work of the managerial apparatus, and foster in workers the need to keep in contact with the masses and live for people's interests and needs.

In completing the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1986-1990, the RSFSR Gosplan is entrusted with providing for measures to realize the targets set by the congress and aimed at enhancing the pace and efficiency of the economy's development and achieving a further rise in the population's living standards.

The attention of the RSFSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, the RSFSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the RSFSR Ministry of Grain Products, the RSFSR Potrebsoyuz, other RSFSR ministries and departments, and local soviet and economic organs was drawn to the need for persistent implementation of the party's modern agrarian policy and the accelerated fulfillment of the RSFSR Food Program so as to substantially improve the supply of food to the population as early as in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

RSFSR soviets and their executive and administrative organs are instructed to exercise more fully the powers vested in them, to deepen democratic principles in their activity, to ensure the broad participation of citizens in the management of state and public affairs, and to consistently develop businesslike cooperation with trade union, Komsomol, and other public organizations. The effectiveness of soviet sessions is to be enhanced, the analytical and monitoring activity of standing commissions is to be stepped up, the political and labor activeness of deputies in realizing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions is to be enhanced, and the work with voters' mandates is to be improved and they are to be taken more fully into account when drawing up economic and social development plans. The strictest observance of laws and other acts of organs of state power and management and the safeguarding of law and order, socialist property, and citizens' rights and lawful interests are to be ensured.

Publicity is to be widened in all activities of the soviets and their organs, the population is to be regularly informed about the fulfillment of soviets' decisions and the implementation of voters' mandates and more attention is to be devoted to reports by ispolkoms, their departments and administrations, and deputies at meetings of labor collectives and at citizens' places of residence.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the RSFSR Council of Ministers instructed RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic supreme soviet presidiums and councils of ministers, and local soviets and their executive organs, guided by the instructions of the 27th CPSU Congress on implementing an active social policy, to secure an increase in the scale of housing construction, to update and broaden the material base of the sociocultural sphere, and to radically change their attitude to questions of saturating the market with quality goods and services. The unconditional fulfillment of the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere is to be ensured. The reform of general educational and vocational schools is to be consistently implemented, protection of the population's health is to be improved, mass physical culture and sport are to be developed, people's meaningful leisure is to be ensured, particularly for young people, and a healthy way of life is to be asserted.

The session approved a plan of measures to implement the tasks stemming from the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the RSFSR Council of Ministers voiced firm confidence that the republic's working people, implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, will achieve new successes in communist building and in strengthening our socialist motherland's might.

Participating in the session's work were I.A. Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.G. Melnikov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; leaders of union ministries and departments, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central

Committee, and the apparatus of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Uzbek Presidium Meeting Looks at Soviets' Tasks

GF071225 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Summary from poor reception] "In its regular meeting, the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium discussed the tasks of the republic's people's deputies soviets derived from the decisions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress."

It heard a report on the work of the Fergana Oblast people's deputies soviets designed to attract the people and work collectives to participate in the effort to realize the party decisions. The decision it adopted on the matter advised the oblast people's deputies soviets to take concrete measures to guarantee a broader participation of the people and the work collectives in the work of the state sovereignty organs.

"The convocation also discussed the report drawn up by the Kashka Darya Oblast Soviet Executive Committee related to the work carried out by the oblast's local soviets and the republic's ministries and administrations for upgrading the use and productivity of irrigated lands. It also heard reports on the same matter by [words indistinct] and the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet permanent commissions for the agro-industrial complex and water resources.

"The presidium charged the Kashka Darya Oblast local soviets with the task of consolidating their guidance to the (?agro-industrial) complex, increasing the accountability of leaders in all domains for the successful realization of the state plans, and intensifying the struggle against those who disrupt [words indistinct], plan, work, and technical discipline. Meanwhile, it also made various recommendations to the main trust for sovkhoz construction, the Uzbek SSR permanent commission for the agro-industrial complex, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the [words indistinct]. "The meeting also drew up the results of the talks held between the supreme soviet deputies and the people during the special week organized last February and discussed other matters. Various decisons were taken on the matters discussed."

Overview of Uzbek Oblast Plenums, Speakers

GF071656 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0115 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] The plenums held yesterday by the Uzbek Communist Party Bukhara, Dzhizak, Kashka Darya, and Syr-Darya Oblast committees discussed the tasks of the oblast party committees concerning the realization of the results and decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. Comrades Dzhabbarov, first secretary of the Bukhara Oblast Party Committee; Umarov, first secretary of the Dzhizak Oblast Party Committee; Turapov, first secretary of the Kashka Darya Oblast Party Committee; and (?Kiretikov), first secretary of the Syr-Darya Oblast Party Committee, read reports in their respective plenums.

The plenum held by the Syr-Darya Oblast Party Committee also discussed the question of organization. Due to being appointed to another post, Comrade Azimbekov was relieved of his responsibilities as secretary of the oblast party committee. Comrade Makhmudov, who used to work as secretary of the [words indistinct], was appointed as secretary of the Syr-Darya Oblast Party Committee.

Comrade Dogonkin, chief of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department,addressed the plenum held in Bukhara City by the oblast party committee; Comrade Khaydurov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Committee of People's Control, addressed the plenum held in Dzhizak City by the oblast party committee; Comrade Mikhaylov, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, addressed the plenum held in Karshi City by the oblast party committee; and Comrade Romanovskiy, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, addressed the plenum held in Gulistan City by the oblast party committee.

Comrade Ponomarev, deputy sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, participated in the work of the plenum held by the Kashka Darya Oblast Party Committee.

Estonian Plenum Examines Failings in Completing Tasks

PM070943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 86 First Edition p 2

[Undated report by correspondent V. Shirokov on Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum under general heading: "With High Exactingness"]

[Text] The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, which discussed the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the republic's Communists in fulfilling its decisions, cites the following fact: Last year Tallinn's Morskoy Raykom repeatedly examined the activity of the "Prompribor," "Estonbumprom," and "Eesti Kabel" associations, but to this day there has been no substantial improvement in the situation there.

Analyzing the practice of the raykom's work, K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, noted that the party committee together with persistent organizational work and the increase of control, is continuing to be enamored of general decisions abounding in recommendations to "take necessary steps," "to point out," and "to draw attention" — a worthless, obviously obsolete style.

In the unanimous opinion of those taking part in the plenum, the overcoming of formalism and cliche in party work and the renunciation of the habit of replacing practical efforts with all kinds of sessions are an essential condition for the restructuring which has begun in the republic. It is the Communists who must raise the collectives to seek specific paths of acceleration. Unfortunately, this is so far not being done everywhere. For instance, the question of replacing obsolete equipment is acute at the "Estremrybilot" association. But the renewal of fixed production capital in the present 5-year plan is planned at one-fourth less

than in the previous 5-year plan although even then the retooling rates were only 1-2 percent a year. But this has alarmed neither the party organization nor Tallinn's Kalininskiy Party Raykom.

These instances are not isolated. Because of the enterprise's technical backwardness, the cement workers at the "Punane Kunda" plant were responsible for a plan shortfall of hundreds of thousands of metric tons of output in the last 5-year plan. The collective began this year in arrears as well. Nonetheless, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, which is headed by L. Ananich, and the republic Council of Ministers Construction Commission headed by P. Palu are displaying insufficient vigor in seeking to reequip the plant. Nor has the Rakvereskiy Party Raykom succeeded in raising the Communists to a resolute struggle to introduce order and improve labor organization.

The fate of scientific-technical progress is determined to a considerable extent by how modern the reconstruction projects are. Yet a number of the republic's construction sites have documentation drawn up 10 years ago.

Those taking part in the plenum said that 1986 is the most crucial year in the 12th 5-Year Plan. The results of the first 2 months were assessed from these positions. The majority of labor collectives are working vigorously. Labor productivity has grown. The prime cost of output has been reduced. The plans for retail trade turnover and consumer services have been overfulfilled. But not all sectors have gotten off to a good start. The plan for the sale of output with a consideration for delivery commitments has not been fulfilled. Construction is still operating sporadically. The production of articles with the seal of quality has declined 3.5 percent. The plenum demanded that the party committees and primary party organizations give a principled assessment of each instance of the deterioration of the quality of articles.

Those assembled noted that organizational forms of collaboration between science and production are developing only slowly. For instance, the Estonian biology center, which should already be in operations, has not been opened because the republic's Council of Ministers and Academy of Sciences are quite incapable of clearly defining the range of its tasks. The republic's Gosplan is still having scant influence on the formation of the subject matter for scientific research and, in particular, problems of an applied nature.

Great tasks also face the workers of the agro-industrial complex. The republic has become a unique testing ground for verifying the new conditions of economic management. So it has been with the agro-industrial complex. The experiment is now under wayin the Ministry of Light Industry, to which the wholesale bases with the network of stores for the organization of tradename [firmennaya] trade have been transferred. Time is confirming that this mechanism is indeed progressive, that this is the mechanism which can lead to the satisfaction of the requirements of all groups of the population, while at the same time enhancing production efficiency.

As of 1 July this year, following the example of the Belorussian railroad, the labor collectives of the republic's railroads are also preparing to switch to the new conditions of economic management. It is planned to achieve a substantial increase in labor productivity and wages while reducing the number of workers. Supporting the atmosphere of quest, the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo recently concluded that, as of next year, it is expedient to gradually transfer the national economy of the entire republic to these conditions of economic management on an experimental basis.

Those taking part in the plenum urged the Communists and all working people of Estonia to persistently seek to accelerate the republic's socioeconomic development and to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Briefs

Presidium Awards Magazine — Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the award of the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples to the magazine *MORSKOY FLOT*: The Order of the Friendship of the Peoples is awarded to the magazine *MORSKOY FLOT* for its great contribution in developing and strengthening the Soviet fleet and for its active participation in the communist education of the workers. Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium — A. Gromyko; Secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium — T. Menteshashvili. [Text] [*Moscow Maritime Press Service in Russian 1330 GMT 6 Apr 86 LD*]

Award to Fertilizer Minister — The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Anatoliy Aleksandrovich Kochetkov, first deputy minister of the USSR Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production the Order of Friendship of the Peoples for his contribution to the development of the mineral fertilizer industry and on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his birth. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0004 GMT 7 Apr 86 LD*]

Minister of Machine Tool Building Discusses Issues

LD062304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Interview with Boris Vladimirovich Balmont, USSR minister of the machine tool and tool building industry, by unidentified correspondent — recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Boris Vladimirovich, the basic guidelines of our country's social and economic development in the present 5-year plan and the period up to the year 2000 envision a rapid development of the machine-building complex, especially machine tool building and a number of other industries that are catalysts of scientific-technical progress. How will this most important task be realized in the 12th 5-Year Plan?

[Balmont] During the 5-year period we are due to increase the volume of production by over 54 percent. The increase in rate must be attained while, at the same time, substantially altering the structure of production and considerably increasing the creation and output of automated equipment. The radical restructuring of investment policy is planned. We are directing over 60 percent of capital investment toward technically reequipping or reconstructing existing enterprises. A program has been set out whereby the basic portion of these funds is being channelled toward a limited circle of factories that produce automated equipment which is in the shortest supply. It should be noted that this increase in rate must be attained on the basis of comprehensive and consistent intensification.

We must ensure that these tasks are solved without having to increase the size of the work force and on the basis of production and scientific-technical potential, the utilization of production reserves, and bold, enterprising elimination of all obstacles standing in the way of technical progress.

[Correspondent] But what kind of reserves will be utilized by the industry to carry out acceleration?

[Balmont] The loading factor of machine tools is still low at many factories. There are instances of delay in the commissioning of new production capacities. In the past 5-year plan there was some dissipation of capital investments. Renovation of fixed assets and introduction of automated equipment has been proceeding slowly. Unjustified wastage of metal and other materials has not been eliminated in the production process. The present stage of automation depends on the revolution in computer technology. Even in the current year the output of machine tools with manual control is being reduced by 20,000. The production of digitally programmed machine tools is being increased. There will be a sixfold increase in new-generation machine tools developed in the machining center over the 5-year plan period. The production of flexible production modules and systems, rotor and rotor-conveyor and other automated lines and machine complexes will be widely developed.

[Correspondent] At the 27th CPSU Congress great importance was attached to the problem of quality. How do you evaluate the situation in the industry with regard to output quality, and what plans are there for raising the level of output?

[Balmont] We have to admit that there are many things in this area which we have not worked on properly. This was said in the speeches by a number of delegates to the 27th party congress. In particular, Comrade Aleshnikov, a foreman from the Kirov works in Leningrad; and Comrade Vedernikov, first secretary of the Chelyabinsk Obkom, voiced serious, well-founded criticisms about the production of certain types of low-efficiency, unreliable, and expensive equipment. We were subjected to criticism in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee for the intolerable delay in putting into production high-torque hydraulic motors which enable the question of improving the efficiency of mining and other equipment to be solved. We have carefully studied all the suggestions, remarks, and criticisms made by the delegates to the 27th congress and concrete measures are being taken on them. In particular, it is planned to tighten up the requirements regarding the assessment of quality and the technical standard of output at all stages, starting with design and development. We have nearly completed drawing up comprehensive programs entitled "Technical Level," "Reliability" and "Quality." The implementation of those programs will enable the output capacity of equipment to be increased by a minimum of 50 percent at the same time as bringing about a considerable improvement in equipment precision. It has to be said honestly that until recently the sector's scientific, design and technology organizations have not shown a profound interest in the problem of improving equipment reliability. We are now seriously rectifying that shortcoming by joint efforts. The types of equipment that are now going into production will be 50-100 percent more reliable than present ones.

[Correspondent] Boris Vladimirovich, is anything being done to automate monitoring systems, which is, after all, something very important today?

[Balmont] That's quite right. I think that in the near future this problem will be solved, and we will virtually abandon the purchase of measuring equipment from abroad.

Briefs

Kazakhstan Coal Deposit — Moscow, March 10 TASS — A coal deposit whose reserves amount to close to two billion tonnes was discovered near the Shubarkol Lake in Kazakhstan. There are plans to build three opencast mines there with a total capacity of 22 million tonnes a year, the newspaper *IZVESTIYA* writes today. Ash content of local coals is up to 10 per cent, their heat of combustion is high. It is also essential that coal extraction conditions there are favourable. The upper coal floor which is 25 to 30 metres thick can be extracted by opencast method. The coal is to be produced in the remote and scarcely-populated area. Work is under way to build a railway and motor road and string a power transmission line there. Miners are working hard to put valuable seams to commercial use. [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English 2014 10 Mar 86 LD*]

Cosmonauts Hold Televised Press Conference

Question on Military Projects

LD071734 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Report on the *Mir* cosmonauts' 7 April press conference by S. Slipchenko]

[Text] The start of the link-up with the space station was awaited impatiently, for at the moment there is very high interest throughout the world in the permanent orbital station of a new generation, the *Mir*. For the first time, a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was held via the relay satellite *Luch*. A great many questions have accumulated about the future of industrial modules, about the new living conditions for cosmonauts, and about possible cooperation in space on board the *Mir* station. The conversation proved to be long and detailed; evidently, even the staff of the flight control center have not become accustomed to such prolonged zones [zona] for communications. A correspondent for the U.S. (?*TIME*) magazine asked: Is it true that 80 percent of the Soviet space program is for military purposes? That is what U.S. officials assert. Will Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev work on military projects on board the station? [Begin recording]

[Kizim] The program for our work on board the *Mir* scientific station does not contain any experiments for military purposes. As for the statements by U.S. officials, it seems to us that they are being made in order to justify their own plans for transferring the arms race to space. Our country, as from the very beginning of the space age, advocated peaceful research in space and is now struggling actively against militarization of outer space. The station is a peaceful space house. When the scientific modules are docked with it, the station will become a major scientific laboratory that, apart from research into fundamental scientific problems, will carry out a great deal of work in the interests of the national economy.

[Solovyev] In our opinion, going by the results of nearly 1 month's manned operation of the *Mir* station, one can say that the station is controlled well both from earth and by the crew. The station is able to take freight and transport craft. The prolonged radio and television communications sessions system has been checked via the *Luch* satellite relay and is working reliably enough. Regarding living conditions, the station is more comfortable than stations of the Salyut series. [end recording]

[Slipchenko] After the communications session ended, the conversation was continued in the main press center of the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry. Leaders in the training of Soviet cosmonauts and prominent Soviet scientists answered questions from journalists.

Continuation of Conference

LD072118 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 7 APR 86

[Text] Moscow April 7 TASS — "The exploration of near-earth space for peaceful purposes — this task was set by Soviet cosmonautics from the very start. And its nature remains peaceful", said Vladimir Kotelnikov, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He spoke today at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists devoted to the 25th anniversary of Yuriy Gagarin's flight.

Kotelnikov said that neither the *Salyut-7* station that had been orbited earlier, nor the new station *Mir* envisages the implementation of any military programmes. A Syrian and a French cosmonauts who are to work on board the *Mir* station as members of international crews will be able to get convinced of this.

Vladimir Kotelnikov laid special emphasis on applied research which had been of global importance in many spheres — from weather forecasts to prospecting for new deposits of oil and gas.

"We have succeeded in receiving a general picture of the evolution of the universe", said Academician Yakov Zeldovich, prominent expert in the sphere of cosmology. Dwelling on the achievements of space medicine, Academician Oleg Gazenko said: "Soviet medics succeeded in reducing to the minimum the difficulties against which cosmonauts come up after prolonged space flights".

Dwelling on the prospects of Soviet cosmonautics, superviser of the training of Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Shatalov said that the first stage of the stay of Syria's representatives, who are soon to become participants in an international expedition, is being concluded in Star City. The main and the stand-by crews are to be formed at the end of the summer. Candidates for the second Soviet-French flight are being selected in France.

The exploration of outer space with the use of automatic apparatus will be continued. Following the study of Venus, it is planned to implement an equally thorough programme of exploration of Mars and its satellite Phobos. Work will be conducted both from orbit and with the use of landing craft.

TV Highlights

LD080821 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1045 GMT on 7 April broadcasts a 15-minute program "Space: Deeds, Problems, Prospects" by commentator Petr Pelekhov about the 7 April news conference between the cosmonauts on the *Mir* space station and journalists at the flight control center. Pelekhov notes that the conference was attended by over 450 Soviet and foreign journalists. Their questions were answered by the chiefs of the Soviet space program, prominent Soviet scientists, cosmonauts on earth, and the *Mir* space station cosmonauts, Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev. This was accomplished using a radio-and-TV link off the *Luch* satellite and Pelekhov adds that the window of radio visibility for the TV link was unusually long.

The first question asked is: Why name the station *Mir*? Crew commander Leonid Kizim, is heard answering that the name reflects the Soviet people's aspiration toward peace: "The station is a peaceful house in space. When the scientific modules are docked with it, the station will be turned a large scientific laboratory, which, aside from research on fundamental scientific problems, will carry out a large volume of work in the interests

of the national economy." He says that their concept of peace embraces everything from friendship between peoples, fruitful work, and family happiness. For cosmonauts, he says "peace is above all space without weapons."

Solovyev then notes that the station, after a month's operation in space, is functioning well, whether controlled by the crew directly or remotely from earth. "The station can take on cargo-transport vessels. Via the satellite relay *Luch* the system for lengthy radio and TV communications sessions has been tested and works reliably enough." Solovyev says the station is more comfortable than the Salyut stations. "It must be said that we have our own comments to make. There are some failures in the operation of the equipment. You cannot avoid that, but together with ground control we are trying to overcome this." The *Mir* space station is the future in this kind of scientific space station, notes Solovyev.

Pelekhov informs listeners that the *Mir* station is a third generation station, equipped with a computer complex allowing the automation of many operations previously carried out by the crew. Pelekhov wonders, whether cosmonauts worry about being forced out of orbit by machines?

Solovyev, replies that while automation is a great help and saving in labor and improves conditions for living in space; no machine can replace man in space with his capacity to react immediately to a changing situation and his capability as a researcher and experimenter. People in space will carry out the functions, program machines with the necessary information they have acquired, and then the machines will carry out such functions for them — that is the way things are going.

Journalists express interest in the possibility Soviet space stations would take international crews on board. Pelekhov reminds listeners about the training of a joint Soviet-Syrian crew in progress and the agreement concluded for sending up a joint Soviet-French team. There will be other such ventures if there is the goodwill and the desire to cooperate. In connection with this, journalists ask the cosmonauts what they think can be done within the framework of the world organization for study and research into space for peaceful purposes, which was proposed by the Soviet Union.

Kizim, responds that "the creation of a world space organization would significantly expand access by many states to these achievements of scientific and technical progress" and refers to recent advancements in space communications and navigation, meteorology, and natural history. Here he points to the example of the Vega-Giotto project as a predecessor of such international cooperation in space.

Pelekhov then notes that the recent *Challenger* shuttle disaster was on many journalists minds: Michael (Davidov) of the U.S. newspaper *DAILY WORLD* comments that the *Challenger* tragedy raised the question of security on spaceflights. He asks "what measures are being undertaken by the Soviet Union to reduce the danger on spaceflights to a minimum? Can the USSR and the United States cooperate in this area? Are steps being taken to establish such cooperation? What role in this affair is the new International Cosmonauts Organization playing?"

Solovyev answers that "cosmonauts' safety is one of the main requirements in the Soviet manned-spaceflight program. In this connection very serious, responsible, special measures are being undertaken. For example, on launch, in the event of an accident in the launch vehicle, the vessel itself and the cosmonauts in it are removed to a safe system and are rescued by means of an accident-rescue system. During the course of the flight and its basic elements — launch into orbit, docking, undocking, landing — the cosmonauts are in their spacesuits on board the vessel. Enhancing security is helped by activating a number of basic systems and standby units for the most important units. Rescue of the cosmonauts is also envisaged from the space station in the event it becomes unsealed. For this we have special stores of compressed air."

Solovyev continues by recalling the Soyuz-Apollo project as an example of cooperation in space and how it helped in the study of spaceflight safety. "We believe that the two leading space powers, the USSR and the United States, could cooperate in this sphere significantly more energetically. And it is just this cooperation for which the International Cosmonauts' Organization is calling. We could work jointly on a very wide circle of questons — for example, carrying out a flight to Mars, and creating large orbital scientific complexes and new manned space ships. We think that cooperation in this sphere of cosmonautics between the USSR and the United States has many supporters, including cosmonauts."

Frank Burwalter of NBC TV asks the cosmonauts if they agree with the growing U.S. view that only professionally trained people should be sent into space.

Solovyev notes that the *Challenger* disaster was not a result of the type of crew training; even now, the technology has improved such that cosmonauts' physical requirements are not as high as they were. "I think the time is not far off when scientists and specialists who are not especially physically fit will be able to fly into space in spaceships."

Pelekhov notes that Gagarin opened the way for the peaceful use of space. He continues adding that "today in the West, on U.S. initiative, plans are being fostered to put arms in space. And again, as happened more than once before, when they have to justify their black deeds somehow, instead of arguments they lie. Both the cosmonauts and earth-participants at the press conference literally answered several questions with one and the same essential: No. There are no systems for military purposes on the *Mir* station and none are included in its program."

Christian Mess of GDR radio asks the cosmonauts if they ever thought their station would be attacked and what would they do then? Solovyev replies that he is terrified at the thought of the destruction of his house in space. That is why, he stresses, the road for weapons in space should be closed.

In conclusion, a question is asked about which module the cosmonauts would like to see docked with one of the four currently free docking ports. Kizim replies: "We would like a module with geophysical apparatus to dock first with our station. We both like to study the earth from space and this seems

completely natural to us. Our planet looks so beautiful and interesting from here that it's hard to take our eyes off it. Of course, to fly on board the station when the scientific modules have been docked with it and get straight down to the research would be nice. However, getting the station ready to receive the modules is a no less important and interesting task."

Cosmonauts Continue Tests Aboard 'Mir'

LD041138 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 4 TASS — Special TASS correspondent reports from the mission control centre:

The third week of Leonid Kizim's and Vladimir Solovyev's work on board the space research station *Mir* is coming to a close.

The flight program for the past several days included further testing of improved systems and units of the station and the assembly of the equipment brought by the cargo spaceship. Along with this work, the geophysical study on the order of specialists of various branches of the national economy was started.

The crew planned for today visual observations and the photographing with manual photo cameras of separate regions of the USSR. The purpose of it is to evaluate from outer space the state of winter crops after winter.

The timetable also envisages the checking of the functioning of on-board systems of the orbital complex, medical check-up and physical exercises.

According to telemetric data and reports of the cosmonauts, the flight is going on normally.

The cosmonauts are in good health and feel well.

Cosmonauts' Training Chief Views Modular Spacecraft

LD061628 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Apr 86

[Text] The man in charge of training Soviet cosmonauts, General Vladimir Shatalov, has said that a research complex of any size can be assembled from separate units in orbit. This is being checked out by Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev aboard the *Mir* station. This station has six docking units and just as many spacecraft can dock with it. The craft can operate on their own to free the docking unit for a new transport ship or research module and dock with the orbital complex only from time to time. Modules can be equipped on earth as workshops, laboratories, hothouses, or observatories. Shatalov said the unit principle can be followed to build orbital cosmodromes as well.

Briefs

Artic Winter Research — The Sever-38 high latitude air expedition has completed the winter stage of its scientific research work studying the state of the ice, the composition of the water, and its depth in the eastern sector of the Arctic Ocean. Scientists from the scientific research institute for the Arctic and Antarctic, using AN-2 aircraft, have investigated more than 500 points on the ice continent. The scientific material they have gathered is of important significance for the national economy. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 5 Apr 86 LD*]

USSR Space Equipment — A Hungarian-Soviet joint research group which has just been formed in Budapest will develop an on-board computer for satellites. The Hungarian and Soviet engineers and physicists will solve tasks that are mainly connected with electronics. They will also design and prepare for manufacture space equipment other than computers. The activities of the Hungarian-Soviet research group form a part of the complex programme of the CEMA. [Text] [*Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 6 Apr 86 LD*]

Antarctic Expedition — The five vessels making up the 31st Antarctic Expedition are now embarking on the final stage of their work as the weather deteriorates to winter there. The dry cargo carrier *Pioner Estonii* has carried out one of its last transport operations in Prydz Bay, taking on a large group of specialists from the Soyuz seasonal geological-geophysical base. These specialists have been carrying out research in the mountains and ice floes of eastern Antarctica. Afterwards the *Pioner Estonii* set off for Mirnaya observatory. The *Kapitan Gotskiy* and *Baykal* are heading toward Novolazarevskaya station and then will visit the Molodezhnaya weather center. The *Professor Zubov* will also be arriving there with equipment for the winter crew. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 31 Mar 86 LD*]

Space System Rescues Ships — KOSPAS-SARSAT, the international space rescue system, has saved some 600 lives to date. At the Moscow terminal for the system a computer determines the location of an emergency beacon. Yuriy Atserov heads the satellite communications organization of the Ministry of Merchant Marine. In 1990 the international maritime organization will make KOSPAS-SARSAT beacons aboard ships compulsory. They are a good example of international cooperation, but only a fraction of what can be accomplished in the peaceful uses of outer space. Atserov is convinced that the possible saturation of space with military systems will not only prevent the emergence of new peaceful programs but will make it difficult to implement existing programs. [Summary] [*Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 3 Apr 86 LD*]